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*The Ottoman Empire, 1801-1913.* By WILLIAM MILLER, M.A. [Cambridge Historical Studies, edited by G. W. PROTHERO, F.B.A., Litt.D.] (Cambridge: The University Press. 1913. Pp. xvi, 547.)

THIS important work owes its authoritative character to an acute study of the official sources, including the British parliamentary and state papers, the British diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance, similar diplomatic documents of France and Italy, and the Hellenic White Books, for the use of which the author expresses his indebtedness to the Greek Foreign Office. These, however, form but a small portion of the authorities consulted, as an inspection of the excellent bibliography appended to the volume will show. How careful has been the use made of the sources in general, the reviewer can gauge by inference from local knowledge he happens to have of some quite minor features, such as the organization of the Lebanon government under the supervision of the powers, after the massacres of 1860.

The work is a history of the shrinking of European Turkey, between the years 1801 and 1912. At the beginning of the period, the Ottomans possessed all that is included in the modern kingdom of Greece, except the Ionian Islands, in Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina; and more than one-half of the present principality of Montenegro; while Moldavia and Wallachia (now joined in the kingdom of Rumania) were states tributary to the Turkish Empire. At the present day, Turkey is hardly more than what she was in the first half of the fourteenth century—a purely Asiatic power, save that she still holds Constantinople, Adrianople, and a small strip of territory between. Not only are the struggles of these various countries for freedom followed in detail but their history is pursued with more or less fullness to the end of the volume, covering their development and inter-relations, as well as their relation to Turkey, after they had achieved practical independence. The title of the book, thus, is indeed modest, for in it we find, for example, the modern history of Greece, as well as that of the Ottoman Empire. In this connection, as an illustration of the human quality of Mr. Miller's scholarship, attention may be called to the sympathetic sketch of the unfortunate monarch, Otho (p. 269), whose ardent Hellenism survived his downfall. It is a complicated subject, this story of Turks and Greeks, Serbs and Montenegrins, Bulgarians and Rumanians, but the author has disentangled for us the twisted skeins so well that we may follow clearly the fortunes of each.

Interesting, too, it is to follow the varying influence of the great Powers at Constantinople. At the beginning of the period, we find France still taking that lead in Turkish affairs, which she had long maintained. By the middle of the century, the British influence was paramount, chiefly through "the voice of England in the East"—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who, on the eve of the Crimean War, "stood behind the trembling Turkish ministers and gave them courage and

advice, so that they left his presence men and statesmen" (p. 205). In 1896, after the horrible Armenian massacres, organized by the Sultan Abdul Hamid, it was Germany who, "anxious for concessions in Asia Minor, constituted herself his protectress" (p. 431).

The Berlin treaty, so often and so cynically broken; the kidnapping and retirement of Alexander of Bulgaria; the atrocious murder of Alexander of Servia and his wife; the rise of the Young Turks; the revolution of 1908, accompanied by the general love-feast among followers of warring religions, which is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of history, modern or ancient; the vicissitudes of the new Parliament; the counter-revolution, which resulted in the exile of Abdul Hamid; the Balkan War—these almost "current events" are touched upon with a liveliness of style, remarkable in a volume of only 500 pages, crowded with detail from cover to cover.

FREDERICK JONES BLISS.

#### BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

*Indian Slavery in Colonial Times within the Present Limits of the United States.* By ALMON WHEELER LAUBER, Ph.D. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, vol. LIV., no. 3.] (New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1913. Pp. 352.)

THE very thoroughness with which the researches for this monograph were made, and the minuteness and literary skill with which the facts thus obtained have been marshalled in its pages, tend to create a somewhat exaggerated impression of the extent of Indian slavery in the colonies. The cumulative effect of gathering up in a single volume practically every instance of such slavery recorded during a period of 190 years, is to give an importance to Indian servitude which, from an economic point of view at least, it did not, at any one time, really possess, even in those years when most prevalent.

There were two influences which strongly discouraged the enslavement of Indians. First, their intractable disposition. The women and children were more governable than the men, but even the boys were found to be difficult to manage. As for the men, having been wanderers and hunters all their lives, they were not only hard to control and direct to advantage, but also to retain, since all the colonies possessed wide areas of woodland which afforded Indian runaways ample cover for escape to the frontiers. The vast majority of so-called Indian slaves were really prisoners of war, who could not be safely released, and whom it would have been inhuman to kill. From South Carolina to Massachusetts, the common desire was to export these prisoners as resentful in temper and unfitted for the work required in house and field.

A second hostile influence was the steady increase in the number of negro slaves brought into the colonies after the middle of the seventeenth